The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 38.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

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PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 6, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
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OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
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JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

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VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A Good Livery Stable attached. apr. '64.

SPEECH
BY
SECRETARY SEWARD.

Review of the Military and Politicl Situation --Masterly Exposition of the Niagara and and Chicago Conspiracy--The Safety the Peril of the Republic.

[*From the Auburn Union, Sept.* 5.]

Saturday was a gala day in Auburn, over the splendid victory of General Sherman in the capture of Atlanta. At an early hour all the flags in the city were run up, giving it a very gay and patriotic appearance. At 5 o'clock P. M. all the bells struck up a merry peal, and about the same hour a salute of one hundred guns was fired. Immediately a large crowd, including several hundred volunteers who were waiting to be mustered in, assembled in front of the Western Exchange, and were briefly addressed by Hon Christopher Morgan and Provost Marshal Knapp. After the speeches it was proposed that the assemblage form in procession and march to the residence of Governor Seward. The band led off with a lively tune, and the line of march was immediately taken up. On arriving in front of Governor Seward's residence the assemblage became so large that it was found necessary to continue the march to the park adjoining Governor Seward's grounds.

After the procession had halted, Governor Seward was called for, and came forward and addressed the crowd in one of his most earnest and effective speeches, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. After he concluded, three cheers were called for and given with a will, for the following persons: Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Meade, Stanton, Farragut, Lincoln and Seward. Three more rousing ones were given for the soldiers and the Union. The crowd then separated. In the evening Governor Seward was serenaded by the Auburn band, and responded to the compliment in a brief speech.

The following is the speech of Governor Seward delivered in the Park:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: It is so that I like to see you come—marching to the time of national airs, under the folds of the old national flag. I thank you for the hospitable and patriotic welcome. It proves that though you deal rigorously with your public servants, exacting reasons for their policy, energy in their conduct of affairs, and explanations for failures and disappointments in their administration, yet you are nevertheless, just, because you willingly allow them to rejoice with you when you have successes, victories, and triumphs, to celebrate. The news that brings us together is authentic. [A Voice: Do you think it is reliable?] Yes. Here is a telegram which I received this morning from the Secretary of War:

Van Duzer reports that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day Particulars not yet received. EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Three cheers were given for Atlanta.]

FARRAGUT AND SHERMAN.

Now, this news comes in a good shape. It is pleasant to have grand results at the first, and it protracts the interest of ths thing to have particulars coming in afterwards. [Yes, yes, we can wait for the particulars.] This victory comes in the right connection. It falls in with the echoes of the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, which I understand to be the *particulars* of Farragut's glorious naval battle in the bay of Mobile—a battle equalled by no other in American history but the naval achievements of the same veteran admiral at New Orleans and Port Hudson; and all these have no parallel in naval warfare but the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. [A voice: "I wish we were all Farraguts!"] Well my friend, I know the Admiral well, and I confess that we all can't be Farraguts. Indeed very few of us can. But we may take this comfort to ourselves, that, as a whole people, we can appreciate the veterans. We can also appreciate General Sherman, who has performed the most successful and splendid march through a mountainous and hostile country recorded in modern history, and in doing this we show ourselves inferior in virtue to no other nation. By the way, everybody admired Farragut's heroism in climbing the topmast to direct the battle. But there was another "particular" of that contest that no less forcibly illustrates his heroic character. "Admiral," said one of his officers, the night before the battle, "won't you consent to give Jack a glass of grog in the morning—not enough to make him drunk, but just enough to make him fight cheerfully?" "Well," replied the Admiral, "I have been to sea considerable, and have seen a battle or two, but I never found that I wanted rum to enable me to do my duty. I will order two cups of good coffe to each man at 2 o'clock and at 8 o'clock, I will pipe all hands to breakfast in Mobile Bay." [Hurrah for Farragut.] And he did give Jack the coffee, and then he went up to the masthead and *did it*.

The victory at Atlanta comes at the right place. The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg.—It presents equal resistance on its whole surface.—But if you could break the shell of either of the two ends. Richmond and Atlanta, the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed, for it has grown brittle with the exhaustion of vitality within.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE CABAL AND THE PURPOSED RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT.

This glorious victory comes in good time for all other reasons. Just now we are calling upon you for 300,000 more volunteers, if you will—drafted men if we must—to end the war. You were getting a little tired of long delays and disappointed expectations. In Indiana, a portion of the people, instigated by rebel plotters, at the Clifton House, in Canada, were importing British revolvers in boxes, which passed the custom-house as stationary, under pretence of arming to defend themselves, but really to resist the draft, and bring the Government down to ruin, through a subordinate and auxiliary civil war. True, no arms have been imported here. Yet delegates went out from among you and sat down in council at Chicago with those Indiana conspirators, and agreed with them not only that that importation of arms should be defended in the election canvass, but also to demand the cessation of the war upon the ground that success in restoring the Union is unattainable. Already, under the influence of the cheering news from Atlanta, all this discontent and this despondency have disappeared. We shall have no draft because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand men per day by volunteers. [Hurrah for the volunteers.] May I not add that this victory at Atlanta comes in good time as the victory in Mobile bay does, to vindicate the wisdom and the energy of the war Administration. Farragut's fleet did not make itself, nor did he make it. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and he that shall record the history of this war truthfully, and impartially, will write that since the days of Carnot, no man has organized war with the ability of Stanton. [Cheers for Stanton, cheers for the Secretary of the Navy.]

THE MALCONTENT SPIRIT.

But, auspicious as the occasion is, it has nevertheless failed to bring out some whom we might have expected here. Why are they not here to rejoice in the victories that will thrill the hearts of the lovers of freedom throughout the world.—Alas, that it must be confessed, it is party spirit that holds them aloof. All of them are partisans. Some are Republicans, who cannot rejoice in the national victories because this war, for the life of the nation, is not, in all respects, conducted according to their own peculiar radical ideas and theories. They want guarantees for swift, and universal, and complete emancipation, or they do not want the nation saved. Others stay away because they want to be assured that, in coming out of the revolutionary storm, the Ship of State will be found exactly in the same condition as when the tempest assailed it, or they do not want the ship saved at all, as if anybody could give such guarantees in the name of the people of thirty millions. Others are Democrats. They received from their fathers the axiom that only Democrats could save the country, and they must save it by Democratic formulas and combinations which the progress of the age has forever exploded. They cannot come up to celebrate achievements which condemn their narrow and herditary bigotry.

Others, of both the Republican and Democratic parties, are willing that the nation shall be saved, provided it is done by some one of their chosen and idolized chiefs, which chief they mutually denounce and revile. They cannot honor Grant, and Sherman, and Farragut, and Porter, because by such homage they fear that Fremont and McClellan's fame may be eclipsed.

Nevertheless, there are enough here of the right sort. ["Yes, that's true,"] enough of men who once were Republicans but who, taking that word in a partisan sense, are Republicans no longer, and men who once were Democrats, but who, taking that word in its narrow application, are Democrats no longer, all of whom are now Union men, because they found out at the beginning of this tremendous civil war, or at some period in its progress, that no man, no party, no formula, no creed, could save the Union, but that only the people could save it, and they could save it only by ceasing to become partisans and becoming patriots and Union men. [Cheers for the Union.]

Yes, my friends, when this war shall be ended in the restoration of the Union, no man then living will exult in the recollection that during its continuance he was either a radical or a Conservative, a Republican or a Democrat, but every man will claim to have been throughout an unreserved and unconditional Union man.

But why should party spirit, especially at this juncture, divide the American people. And why should I, a member of the Executive Administion, allude to it on such an occasion as this? The answer is at hand. The Constitution of our country commands that Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them four years. You receive the Executive Government in a condition very different and highly improved.—We found it practically expelled from the whole country south of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Missouri, with most of the army and navy betrayed or fallen into the hands of insurgents, and a new and treasonable Confederacy, with indirect but effective co-operation of foreign Powers, establishing itself on the Gulf of Mexico. We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance.

Regarding myself now, therefore, not as a Secretary, but simply as one of the people, I, like you, am called by my vote to determine into whose hands the precious trust shall now be confided.—We might wish to avoid, or, at least, postpone that duty until the present fearful crisis is passed. But it cannot and it ought not to be avoided or adjourned. It is a constitutional trial, and the nation must go through it deliberately and bravely.

I shall, therefore, cheerfully submit for your consideration the course which I have concluded to adopt, and the reasons for it.

THE PRESENT NO COMMON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—HOW NATIONS ARE RUINED BY PARTIES.

First, I beg you to remember that the present no common or customary Presidential election.—It occurs in the midst of civil war, arising out of disputed succession to the Executive power. Disputed successions are the most frequent causes of civil wars, not only in republics, but even in monarchies. A dispute about the succession of the President periodically begets an abortive or a real revolution in each one of the Spanish and American Republics. So the disputed succession of the Spanish throne begot that memorable thirty-years war which convulsed all Europe. A dispute whether Juarez was the lawful President, brought on the present civil war, with the consequence of French intervention in Mexico. A dispute whether the present King of Denmark, who succeeded to the throne last winter, is lawful heir to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, brought about the civil war in that country, which, through German intervention, has just now ended with the dismemberment of the Danish Kingdom. It is remarkable, also, that civil wars, produced by disputed successions, invariably begin with resistance by some one or more of the States or provinces which constitute the Kingdom, empire, or republic which is disturbed. It was so with the United States of Mexico. It was so in the United States of Columbia, and the case was the same in the United States of Venezuela. Now, it is certain that in 1860 we elected Abraham Lincoln lawfully and constitutionally to be President of the whole United States of America. Seven of the States immediately thereon rushed into disunion, and summoning eight more to their alliance, they set up a revolutionary Government. They levied war against us to effect a separation and establish a distinct sovereignty and independence.

RE-ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN A VINDICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

We accepted the war in defence of the Union. The only grievance of the insurgents was that their choice of John C. Breckinridge for president was constitutionally overruled by the election of Lincoln They rejected Lincoln and set up a usurper. The Executive power of the United States is now therefore, by force practically suspended; between the usurper Jefferson Davis and that constitutional President Abraham Lincoln. The war is waged by the usurper to expel that constitutional President from the capital, which, in some sort, is constantly held in siege, and to conquer the States which loyally adhere to him. The war is maintained on our side to suppress the usuper, and to bring the insurgent States back under the authority of the constitutional President. The war is at its crisis. It is clear therefore that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March 1865.—In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely and safely vote out the identical person whom, with force and arms, we are fighting into the Presidency? ["No no!"] You justly say "no." It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot box.—The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us; and when that moral strength has passed away material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy, and shall have given him the victory.—But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proven that a minority can, by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of at constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed througout the whole country. One of two things must follow that fatal error. Either a contest between your newly-elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your Constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States with foreign aid, if he can; with foreign intervention if necessary.—[That's so.] To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this Republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question wheter hereafter we shall have a Constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save our country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.)—You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again, and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will, perish [illegible] no root. If we do otherwise we have only the alternatives [illegible] in a perpetual usurpation or of entering an endless secession of civil and social wars. Upon these grounds, entirely irrespective of platform and candidate, I consider the recommendations of the Convention at Chicago as tending to subvert the Republic.—(It's so; that's a fact.)

It will seem a hard thing when I imply that a party like the Democratic party can either meditate or blindly adopt measures to overthrow the Republic. All experience, however, shows that it is by the malice or madness of great parties that free States have been brought down to destruction. You often hear alarms that a party in power is subverting the State, and it sometimes happens so. But nine times out of ten it is a party out of power that in its impatience or ambition overthrows a Republic.

HOW REBELS AND COPPERHEADS HAVE GROWN TOGETHER—THE NEW CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

The Democratic party, of course leaving off the loyal Union Democrats, opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In doing so, they divided and organized in three columns. One, a reasonable column of State-rights disunion Democrats, under Breckinridge. A second, a loyal Northern column, under Douglas. The third, a conciliatory flying column, under John Bell, who has since joined the insurgents. We therefore invited the two loyal columns to combine with the Republican party to oppose the disunion Democratic column. They declined. On the eve of the election in 1860 I told the followers of Douglas and of Bell that when the election should have closed they would find that they had inadvertently favored disunion and rebellion.—They persisted, and the attempted revolution came. Disunion then presented itself, in the practical form of preventing Abraham Lincoln from assuming the Executive authority. Thus the Democratic party produced that calamity, the Southern Democrats acting from design, the Northern Democrats passive through inadvertence. The disputed succession still remains unadjusted. A new election has come on. For a time, the Northern Democrats, with notable exceptions, gave a more or less liberal support to the Government, against the Democratic insurgents of the South. But the same Democratic forces which figured in the election of 1860, now appear in the political field, with positions and policy unchanged since that time, as I think, except for the worse. The Southern Democracy is still in arms under the usurper at Richmond. The Douglas and Bell columns, consolidated, are found at Chicago, and all three of the parties are compassing the rejection of the Constitutional President of the United States. They agree not only in this attempt, but they assign the same reasons for it, namely, that Abraham Lincoln is a tyrant.

They agree, also, that the real usurper at Richmond is blameless and pure; at least the Richmond Democracy affirm it, and the Chicago Democracy do not gainsay it. To me, therefore the Democracy at Richmond and the Democracy at Chicago, like Cæsar and Pompey, seem to retain their original family resemblance. They are very much alike—especially Pompey. But it is in mere externals that their similarity lies.—They talk very much alike, as I have already shown. When you consider that among the Democrats at Chicago the Indiana Democrats were prescient who have imported arms to resist the national authority and defeat the national laws, and that all the Democrats there assembled agreed to justify that proceeding, I think you will agree with me that the Richmond Democrats and the Chicago Democrats have lately come to act very much alike.

HOW THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OBEYED THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common way of defending it, but they have even adopted that policy in concert with each other.—You know that when the Chicago Convention was approachinng in July last, George Sanders, Clement C. Clay, and J. P. Holcomb appeared at the Clifton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquainted with the purposes of Jefferson Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jefferson Davis. Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authenticity of my evidence. It is extracted from the London *Times*, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of August 8, says:

"Clifton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which propose a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword." The correspondent then goes on to complain that "an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on the ground of an armstice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart by all possible means the effort of Mr. Lincoln for re-election."

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agree upon three things to be done at Chicago.

Namely: 1. The withdrawal of the differences between the Government and the insurgents rom the arbitrament of the sword. 2. A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armstice and ultimately a Convention of the States. 3. To thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Such a conference, held in a neutral country, between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very suspicious look. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justly excuse many extravagances. We have now seen what the agents of Pompey and Cæsar agreed at Niagara that Pompey should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity' liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cesation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practical Federal Union of the States. [illegible] restored on the basis of the

The Democracy at Chicago did there just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara, namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defence of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln. That is to say, they proposed to eject Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper, Davis, unassailed, secure and unmolested, in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's Constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter. What now, if there be no Convention at all, or if the Convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? Jefferson Davis then remains in authority, his Confederacy established, and the Union, with all its glories, is gone forever. Nay, more, if such a thing could happen as that the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement, should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the new Administration can constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would tend eqally to demoralize the Union and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

REBEL AND COPPERHEAD UNDERSTANDING WITH THE LONDON TIMES.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof that, although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara was not altogether satisfactory, yet, what they actually did was excepted as a full execution of the previous compact.

ST. CATHERINE, C. W., Sept. 1.

To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax:

Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Philmore not to oppose.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

D Weir is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax and Philmore is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here then we have a nominaton and a platform, which were made by treaty formally contracted between the democratic traitors at Richmond and the the democratic oppositon at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested, and deliverd in the presence of the London *Times*, and already ratified at Richmond. ("By Heaven, we've got 'em!) Got them, to be sure you 've got them, my friends. They say I am always too sanguine of the success of the national candidates and of the national arms. But it seems to me that the veriest croaker in all our loyal camp will take new courage and become heroic when he sees the last hope of the rebellion hang upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

Yes, you have got them: but how did you get them? Not by any skill or art of the Administration, or even through the sagacity or activity of the loyal people, but through the cunning of the conspirators overreaching itself, and thus working out their own defeat and confusion. They do say that the father of evil always indulges his chosen disciples with such an excess of subtelty as to render their ultimate ruin and punishment inevitable.

APOLICY CONCEIVED IN TREACHERY—IDENTITY OF THE BUCHANAN AND [illegible] SYSTEMS.

And what a time is this to proclaim such a policy, conceived in treachery and brought forth with shameless effrontery? A cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles; at the very moment that the rebellion, without a single fort in its possession on the coast, or on either of the great rivers or lakes, is crumbling to the earth, and at the same time a dozen new ships of war are going to complete the investment by sea, and three hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to the lines to complete the work of restoration and pacification!

There is a maxim which thoughtful teachers always carefully inculate: it is that inconstancy is imbecility, and that perseverance is necessary to insure success. This maxim was set forth in the form of a copy in the writing-book when I was young.—"Perseverence always conquers." Even infantile beginners encountered the instruction in the form of a fable in Webster's spelling-book. The story was, that after using soft words and tufts of grass, the farmer tried what virtue there was in stones, and by persistence in that application he brought the rude boy, who was stealing apples, down from the tree, and made him ask the farmers pardon. Our Chicago teachers tell us that just as the rude boy is coming down, we must lay down the stones and resort again to the use of grass, with the consequence, of course, that the farmer must beg pardon of the trespasser.—But what makes this Chicago policy more contemptible and even ridiculous, is that it is nothing different from the policy with which the same parties now contracting actually ushered in disunion in 1861, in the closing hour of the Administration of James Buchanan. Yes, my dear friends, when we of this Administration came into our places in March, 1861, *we found there existing just the system which is now recommended at Chicago.* Namely, first a treasonsonable Confederacy in arms against the Federal authority. Second, a truce between the Government of the United States and the rebels, a veritable armstice which was so constructed that while the national ports and forts were thoroughly invested along the sea coast and rivers by the insurgents, they could be neither reinforced nor supplied, even with food, by the government. Third a larguid debate with a view to an ultimate National Convention, which the rebels haughtily despised and contemptuously rejected.—What were the alternatives left us? Either to surrender ourselves and the Government, at discretion, or to summon the people to arms, terminate the armistice, adjourn the demoralizing, debate and "repossess" ourselves of the national forts and posts. And now has all the treasure that has been spent, and all the precious blood that has been poured forth, gone for nothing else but to secure an ignominious retreat, and return at the end of four years to the hopeless imbecility and rapid process of national disolution which existed when Abraham Lincoln took into his hands the reins of Government.

Every one of you knows that but for that accession of Abraham Lincoln just at that time, the Union would in less than three months have fallen into absolute and irretrievable ruin.

I will not dwell long on the complaint which misguided but not intentionally perverse men bring against the Administration of Abraham Lincoln.—They complain of military arrests of spies and lurking traitors in the loyal States, as if the Government could justify itself for waiting without preventative measures for more States to be invaded or to be carried off into secession.

They complain that when we call for volunteers we present the alternative of a draft, as if when the ship has been scuttled the captain ought to leave the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom without calling them to take their turns at the pump.

They are not content with plotting sedition in secret places, but they go up and down the public streets uttering treason, vainly seeking to provoke arrest, in order that they may complain of a denial of the liberty of speech. The impunity they everywhere enjoy under the protection of constitutional debate shows at one and the same time that their complaints are groundless, and that the Union, in the element of moral stability, is stronger than they know.

THE CHIEF COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT—A SIGNIFICANT ANSWER—THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of slavery. *When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago that practically slavery was no longer in question; that it was perishing under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.*

The Union men in all the slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Jefferson Davis tells you in effect the same thing. He says that it is not slavery, but independence and sovereignty, for which he is contending.—There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of the working man in every part of the United States.—At less than half that price we could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the slavery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of the casuistry which arose in their day. One of those sects believed in a Kingdom to come, and the other denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit-world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman, and afterwards died; and, last of all the woman died also.—In the resurrection, which of the seven shall have this woman to wife?"

Now, what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in Heaven? It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to any human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being in Heaven except the woman and her seven husbands? Absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they received one. The answer was that, while in this mortal state men and women shall never cease to marry and to die, there will be in the ressurrection neither death nor marrying, or giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures effecting slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, expect so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously, with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then

[*Concluded on 2nd page.*]

isting, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical, and political questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or wether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary states will either sue for, or even accept, an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms, that he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union, to come not from the confederates in authority, not through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the federal arms from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows, that so far as I am concerned, and I believe, so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous, and humane people, to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated prelude the end of our national troubles, and the restoration of the national authority with peace, prosperity, and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean

And so I bid you good night; and may God have you, with our whole country, always in His holy and parental keeping.

Enthusiastic cheers were given at the conclusion of the speech.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
OF SOMERSET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
OF BEDFORD.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

We send out the INQUIRER this week, with much less than our usual amount and variety of matter, in consequence of the temporary lack of hands. Several interesting communications, editorials &c., would have otherwise been given.—The most important of them will appear next week.

There is no news of any importance in regard to the military situation.

The Secretary of War has officially announced that the draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quoto is not filled by volunteers on monday, the 19th, and will go on till completed.

Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

ORGANIZE.—Our pressing engagements this week and last have not allowed us to urge the vast importane of a thorough organization in every school district in the county. Our opponents are in advance of us in this respect, and we must look to it sharply, that our cause does not suffer on account of our supineness. It is nearly four weeks until the election; and there is yet time to accomplish much, if we set about it immediately, with earnestness and activity. Our gallant soldiers are daily perilling life and health in the cause of their country, regarding even their heart's blood as cheap in comparison with the great interests at stake; and it becomes us, who are in the enjoyment of our cheerful firesides, to give a few days of active effort to the same great cause. There is every thing to encourage us in this good work, and we cannot fail, if we do but half our duty.—Organize, then at once, and work from this time until the election in October and November; and when your sons and brothers and neighbors return from the field of strife, covered with glory, you need not feel ashamed to meet them.

TROUBLES AHEAD.

The *Daily News*, the great Peace organ in New York City of the 12th, says:

"We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President."

How will this arrangement go down with the friends of "*McClellan, Pendleton and Peace*" in this region?—Has not the ratification meeting a notice of which we have seen on the corners of the streets, been called a little too soon? Some persons have been malicious enough to suggest that the sudden disappearance of the posters indicate a change in the programme, but we have no doubt the meeting will be held, and the nomination ratified—what do the copperheads here, care about principles or consistency! success at the election is the grand object, and any humbug that secures this, will answers their purpose.

MR. CESSNA'S SPEECH.

The Union men of Philadelphia held a meeting in that City Saturday evening last, represented as one of the largest assemblages, since the memorable campaign of 1844. It was a grand outpouring of a people, determined to save and perpetuate our glorious republic.—This meeting was addressed by our fellow townsman Mr. Cessna, Ex.-Gov. Pollock, and a number of other distinguished public speakers; but the speech of the occasion, was that delivered by Mr. Cessna, in which he has embodied in a very attractive form, the patriotic sentiments he has uniformly expressed, both in public and private, since and before the commencement of the rebellion—we will, next week, give our readers, if not the whole speech, at least copious extracts from it—It ought to to be published in pamphlet form, by the State Committee and extensively circulated.

Lewis Cass Denounces the Chicago Platform.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday makes the following announcement:

"We learn from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Democratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it."

HON. F. M. KIMMELL.

This gentleman is a candidate for the office of President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. During the last few weeks he has addressed two Democratic meetings (so styled), one at Somerset, the other at Bedford. We believe at all previous Courts in Bedford since Judge Kimmell retired from the Bench, with one exception, he has refused to address Democratic meetings. When he spoke on the exceptional occasion referred to, he made an earnest and eloquent War-Democratic speech, vigorously condemning the secession of the southern states, denying that they had any right to secede, and maintaining the power and the duty of the General Government to put down the rebellion by force of arms.

But a change has come over the spirit of his dreams. He is now a candidate for office. War Democrats are in an insignificant minority in this county, and in this district. The Party here is led by such new fangled Democrats as B. F. Meyers, J. M. Reynolds, Wm. Lyon, Dr. F. C. Comphir, and Wm. Hartley, *etid genus omne* to the end of the list:—men who have heretofore been the bitterest revilers and opponents of the Democratic Party; who believe in the right of a state to secede at her own will and pleasure, for any wrong real or fancied; men who opposed, and yet oppose coercion, and say withdraw the armies and let the Union be dissevered; *men who within the last month in this Borough prepared and signed a document opposing the nomination of McClellan at Chicago on the ground of his being a War Democrat, fortified with which B. F. Meyers was to go to Chicago to endeavor to defeat McClellan.*

We regret that Judge Kimmell's manhood has so failed him that he has stooped to become the ally and tool of these sympathizers with Secession. Sure we are, that a candidate for President Judge should scorn to "cringe the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." He should abide by the dictates of his conscience and judgement and not endeavor to launch his bark upon a current which may float him into office, whilst it hurls the country to destruction.

A copperhead Democrat remarked in our hearing in relation to the Judges speech at Somerset, that it was a sound anti-war speech, that the Judge knew how to swim with the current. Possibly the Judge and the copperhead both may find themselves mistaken in October.

In his late speech here Judge K. said not one word in opposition to secession nor in favor of the war to put down the rebellion. He endeavored to cast ridicule upon the soldiers, asserting that they would be controlled by their officers into voting as the administration desired, and avowed his own opposition to their having the right of suffrage for the reason that they would be pliant tools to vote at the beck and nod of others.—Not a word of encouragement or commendation had he for brave and patriotic citizens who have left the comforts and endearments of home in defence of our national government. He remarked, "For my part I neither want to shoot at any body, nor be shot at."

We suppose that from pure love of it very few men want either "to shoot or to be shot at;" but in all ages of the world men have been held in esteem who went out to battle "to shoot and be shot at" when they were impelled thereto by patriotism. Courage and patriotism have heretofore been reckoned no mean qualities. Perhaps they will continue te be held in regard, Judge Kimmell to the contrary notwithstanding.

The call for the meeting should have kept such Democrats as Judge K. from participating in it. We believe the Judge filled for a time the position of Provost Marshall under this administration at Chambersburg. The Chairman of the Copperhead County Committee called this meeting as he states to warn the supporters of the administration in this community and elsewhere that their act shall not be done with safety to themselves and their own property. It can scarcely be possible that this is more than idle bravado. As such it is ridiculous. Yet such expressions are calculated to do much harm in a community where saw mills and barns of enrolling officers were burned under circumstances that indicated very clearly the work of the incendiary.

If a majority of voters dislike the course of this administration, change it by the ballot box. Remarks tending to incite to civil war in our own midst, are to be deprecated by all right thinking men. But Judge K. backed up this call by remarks equally exceptionable. He intimated that the administration was prepared to carry Lincoln's election by fraud, spoke of Lincoln as a tyrant, and bade him remember Tell and the tyrant Gessler; how that Tell had concealed an arrow under his dress, and that after he had shot the apple from the head of his son, Gessler discovering the arrow, asked him what that was for; "To kill thee, tyrant, had I slain my boy." He proved himself quite the tragedian, strutting and mouthing the line most aprovedly. Should the Judge visit Washington City Mr. Lincoln had better be on his guard.

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."—When the administration attempts this most unlikely work fraud and force, it will in time enough to meet it. A free and intelligent people, accustomed to self government, who have shown their virtue and their manhood by the sacrifice of their dearest friends and relatives and their treasure in defence of the union and government of their fathers, will not tolerate for a moment, either fraud or force by any party, if their be any weak and wicked enough to try it.

We have heretofore understood Judge K's. position to be that of supporting the vigorous prosecution of this war until this rebellion is crushed, whilst he did not agree with the administration on the emancipation policy. And we had supposed that he would neither say nor do any thing calculated to bring into public odium our army in the field. If he had been honest in his views he would desire of General McClellan if elected that he shall urge the war with all the power of the nation against the states in rebellion unless they agree to return to the Union under the Constitution. Why then ridicule and disparage the soldiers of our armies and make remarks calculated to discourage men from joining the army, in face of the fact that Jeff Davis may refuse any terms of peace, short of the recognition of the independance of Southern Confederacy? Are you quite willing to go that figure, Judge, with your new made copperhead friends?

It is a sad sight to see a man of Judge Kimmell's character and attainments, roll in the dirt, and defile himself thus, in order to ingratiate himself with men who have opposed this war from the beginning; who find fault with every measure and movement to suppress the rebellion, and would have found fault no matter what had been done; whose hearts throbed with a joy their faces could but ill conceal at any news of disaster to our armies; who have publicly asserted that the rebellion ought to triumph, and that Peunsylvania should go with the South, and who support McClellan, forced upon them against their will, as the only hope of defeating Lincoln, and in the expectation, as some of them have declared that they can control him to their views. God grant that if he be elected these people may utterly fail; yet we have some fear that there is not a superabundance of back bone in a man who could be persuaded into writing that letter in favor of Woodward, and little hope for one supported by such copperheads as concocted the Chicago Platform.

VERMONT AND MAINE ELECTIONS.—The returns of the Vermont election are not all in, but enough has been received to know that the Union majorities this year exceed those of last year by over 3,000—of forty towns heard from only two were carried by the opposition.

In Maine, returns from fifty-one towns gives Cony (Union) 7,177 majority this year against 6,193 last year, a net gain of 984—Augusta gives Cony 414 majority in six Wards—These results coming as they do immediately after the Chicago nomination, have no mean significance.—

THE PRESIDENCY.

Views of General Grant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VA., AUG. 1864.

Hon. E. B Washburne:

DEAR SIR:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons on intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Beside what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North.* This might give them reinforcements from Tenesee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Nothern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

HOW THESE TRAITORS LOVE ONE ANOTHER! That the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, whether North or South, by this time knows and feels. The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise;

"*We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also;* we admire Valandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any Northern Copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also: and we admire Jeff. Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

DON'T LIKE M'CLELLAN.—M Masters, of the Freeman's *Journal*, one of the bright lights of the Peace Democracy in New York, is not at all enamored with the M'Clellan nomination. He says in his Freeman's *Journal*:

"Beggars must not be choosers. We are reduced as a people to a beggarly condition, and may, therefore, take a beggarly platform. It is not even half a loaf, but better the heel of a sour loaf off a dirty table than absolute starvation. * * * Let no mistake be made as to the facts M'Clellan's nomination fell on the west like a cold equinoctial storm. When it became certain that he would be nominated thousands of western men went home in disgust. * * * If M'Clellan is for peace we will support him. If he is not for peace, then we are not for M'Clellan."

Immense Union Ratification Meeting--Speech of Hon. Jno. Cessna for Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, sept. 12

The largest mass meeting ever held in Philadelphia since 1844, was held here on saturday evening last; and among the speakers was Hon. John Cessna, who declared his purpose to vote for Lincoln and Johnston. His speech was a masterly one, and produced a most profound impression.

Valandigham Against M'Clellan.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10

Mr. Vallandigham arrived here yesterday, en route for Pennsylvania, to address the people of that State at various places, but on Thursday reading M'Clellan's letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Committee of Ohio to withdraw his name from his appointments, and returned home. The peace men are determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

HON. LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair, and Hon. KIRK HAINES of Perry, were on the 9th inst., nominated as the Union candidates for Senators in the 21st district, composed of the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Center, Huntingdon and Blair. The Franklin *Repository* says Mr. Hall is one of the most promising young men in the State, and the Union party will rejoice that he is about to enter the Senate again. He was chosen in a Democratic district in 1859, and served with great credit both as Senator and presiding officer. In 1862 he was again candidate, but although carrying his own county by nearly 1800, was defeated by Clearfield and Cambria. He will at once take the highest rank in the senate when he returns to it in January next. Mr. Haines is a most meritorious gentleman, an experienced legislator, and a most upright and faithful man.

THERE is a report, not fully authenticated, that still another of the rebel guerrilla leaders, Mosby, has been killed. The story is he fell in a duel with one of his own officers on Friday last.

The rebel general John Morgan is dead. He was killed in a drunken brawl with a relative.

GOLD is down to, $2.15.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

"M'CLELLAN, PENDLETON AND PEACE."

Inscribed to an Editor.

Ah! fling your motto to the breeze, stupid Ninny—Cravan!
Give "aid and comfort" to your country's foes.
And still deeper have thy name engraven
On the scroll of infamy whre in *shame* it glows.
Brazen as Hell your cunning art you ply.
Nor e'en a moment do your plottings cease;
You'd fain delude your fellows with the cry—
"McClellan, Pendleton and Peace'.'
Peace! Bah! coward—slavish, cringing CUR!
Vile sycophant! tool -lick spittle of Jeff Davis!
Descend into the sulphurous regions of Old Lucifer,
And there implore his majesty to save us.
Better to gibbering Pendemonium look for help,
In this our country's time of need to get release,
Than to the whining, sneaking hounds who yelp—
"McClellan, Pendleton and Peace."
Cry peace, you traitor, when the world is drunk,
But may the lightnings blast the man
Who unto treason's cause doth willingly succumb,
Or yields his sympathies to the fiendish clan.
Assassin! draw thy dagger—stab thy country now,
And whilst she's bleeding from her inmost heart,
With reeking hands still at thy Hell born altar bow,
But at thy hideous crime in withering terror start.
Peace alone can come from the cannon's mouth,
The language it speaks in its belchings forth,
Is the suasion we'll give to the treacherous South—
'Tis the thunder-toned monitor of the Lion North.
The "tone of Rebellion" is doomed to die,
For freemen have sworn they'll never cease
To battle the monster with shot and shell,
Which, weird and ghastly ahall *conquer a peace.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at public outcry

On TUESDAY, the 27th of September, next,

the following described Real Estate viz:

His FARM in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Edwin V. Wright, Joseph F. Blackburn, William Border, and others, containing 169 Acres and the usual allowances, about 100 Acres cleared and all under fence, there is about 50 Acres of best quality of Sand Bottom, about 50 Acres of good Meadow land, and nearly all the remainder of Limestone quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, and large FRAME BANK BARN, with other out-buildings. There has been about 1800 panel of Fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best Farms in the upper end of the County. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day; when due attendance will be given and terms of payment accommodating to purchasers by

GEO. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

THE subscriber living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, will sell at his residence by public outcry

On TUESDAY, 13th Day of September, next,

the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

Four head of Draught Horses, 1 Sucking Colt, 1 Milch Cow, 6 head of Young Cattle, 2 head of Beef Cattle, 125 head of Sheep, 5 head of Stock Hogs, 1 Sow and Pigs, 2 FOUR HORSE WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON, 1 Wagon Bed, Bows and Cover, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 1 Winnowing Mill, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 sett of Breechbands 1 set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by

ZACHARIAH DIEHL.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, ay charges, and take them away.

August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale: but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. *See advertisement.*

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Bedford Borough, upon the estate of Wilson Spidle, dec'd., late of said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW,

Aug. 13th, 1864,—6t. Administrator.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms. It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranied.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [jy1-1m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OF A LOT OF CORN.

TWO-THIRDS of Twelve Acres of CORN and FODDER standing, will be sold

On WEDNESDAY, August 31st.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Weaver B. Cessna's Farm, six miles south of Bedford, on the Cumberland Valley Road. Also, an Acre and a-half of BUCKWHEAT, and a small lot of POTATOES.

JOSEPH S. LARGENT.

Aug. 26, 1864,-1t*

Estray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, on or about the 7th of September, a white and red spotted heifer, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.

PIAS LITTLE.

Sept. 9, 1864.—3t.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.
CHAMBERSBURG, September 3rd, 1864.

I have been directed to make public the following announcement:

CAPTAIN, AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS will be accepted and counted on the quotas of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. Townships and Sub-districts which have not filled their quotas, are urged to do so at once.

All time that can possibly be given will be allowed, but the draft will commence as soon after the 5th of September as practicable.

Credits will be given, and Government bounty paid to Volunteers until further orders.

By Order of
CAPT. RICHARD L. DODGE,
A. A. P. M. General.
WILLIAM SCHEFFLER,
Capt. and A. A. A. General.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31, 1864.—3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, by public outcry, on the premises on Saturday, the 8th day of October, A. D., 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M.: the following described Real Estate, late the property of George M. Holsinger, dec'd., situate in St. Clair township, in said county, viz:

NO. 1. The mansion place of said deceased, containing 235 acres, and 64 perches neat measure, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story large frame dwelling house a large bank barn, a spring house, and wash house, with tenant house above them: a smoke house, a dry house, blacksmith's shop, and other out buildings. There are two orchards on this property, and a never failing spring of soft water.

NO. 2. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 79 acres and 36 perches neat measure, of which about 40 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house with stone kitchen attached, a log barn, a spring house and other out buildings. There are upon the property an orchard, and a never failing spring of soft water.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the lifetime of the widow of said dec'd.; the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, and the principal at her death to the heirs. One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by payment bonds.

THOMAS S. HOLSINGER,

September 9, 1864.—ts. Trustee.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 22d, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs notice to be given that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrolment, draft, exemptions, liability to draft, credits, and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the District to which the business appertains.

In case the latter officer cannot give the information sought, he will apply to the Provost Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to inquiries upon business of minor consequence.

GEO. EYSTER,
Aug. 26,'64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH FERGUSON.

Aug. 12-3t*

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union Township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber residing in Blair County, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against it will make the same known without delay.

JOSIAH IMLER.

aug. 26, 1864.-6t *Administrator.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Gro ve Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHAN'S

ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

jly 22-64,-3m.

A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIEIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,

No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Agent for the Unitеb States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

jy1,64—3m.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Editor of the Inquirer:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
,64—3m.] 831 Broadway, New York.

HOSTETTERS'

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligen portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether srising from indiseretioc, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
164 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 14, 1863—zz.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of July, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company and the Bedford Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

July 15,'64,-2t. JNO. P. REED, *Secretary.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

AN APPRENTICE, (a boy about sixteen years old, intelligent and industrious) to learn the art of printing will be received at this office. Immediate application should be made. tf.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, than they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

MRS. STUART has recieved a new stock of goods, and invites her friends to call and see them.

MRS. TATE'S New assortment of fall goods has been recieved. Ladies will find a large supply of articles suited to their wants.

REV. KOONTZ will Speak at Ray's Hill, Thursday evening o'clock P. M., at Bloody Run, Thursday evening and at Adam Giller's Friday evening the 23rd inst.

MR. G. W. OSTER has received a large stock of spring and winter goods, bought at the lowest figures. They will be sold as he generally sells his goods, as cheap if not cheaper than they can be purchased in the market.

LECTURE—Mr. J. P. Wickersham will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening the 16th inst. Subject; "Caracteristics of an education for the American People" No charge will be made for admission. The lecturer and the subject should draw, and we have no doubt they will, a full house.

A Union meeting was held in Hopewell last Saturday, and notwithstanding the short notice, the gathering was large, Gen. Koontz made a speech unusually fine even for him. Mr. J. R. Durborrow spoke effectedly on the occasion. Gen. Koontz, goes to Clearfield, Franklin and Adams, and will, on his return make several speeches in this county.

THE New M. E. Church at Hopewell according to previous announcement was dedicated on Sabbath the 11th inst. Dr. Reiley of Baltimore, Dr. Pershing of Pittsburg and Rev. Mr. Chenoweth officiating, Dr. Reiley preached in the morning, Dr. Pershing at 2 P. M. and Dr. Reiley again at night. A debt of $1800 remaining on the Church was entirely liquidated.

SOLDIERS SHOULD BE ASSESSED.—Soldiers cannot vote, unless they are assessed. They must be assessed in the district where they reside when at home. and must pay a county tax of ten cents. Any citizen can present the names of soldiers to the Assessor of the proper district, and he must assess them, and collectors are required to receive the tax and give a certificate of payment when the assessment is made. Assessors who refuse to assess names of soldiers presented to him by any citizen, are liable to a severe penalty.

J. P. WICKERSHAM, Principal of the Millersville State Normal School, commenced a course of lectures in this place last Monday before the Teachers Institute of this county. Much to our regret, we have not been able to enjoy the pleasure of hearing any of them. Our reccollection of lectures by Mr. Wickersham, causes a strong desire to hear the present course. "Stern necessity," compels us to forego the wished for gratification. It is a pleasure to know that so many instructors of the coming generation are enjoying the advantages of a course of lectures so admirably designed to stimulate and guide them in their arduons and honorable profession.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.—A new district has been created by Gen. Couch, in his department comprising the territory lying between the Laurel Hill Mountains on the west, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad; the Susquehanna River from Williamsport to the intersection of Blue Mountain, and that range of mountains to the Maryland line on the east, to be known as the Junlata District.

Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset, comprise the Southern counties of this district. Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry is assignmd to the command of the district, with headquarters temporarily at Bedford.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—From an advertisement in the INQUIRER of this week, it will be seen that the Commissioners under the act incorporating the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway company, will meet at Bedford on Friday, the 14th day of October next, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this important enterprise.

We are informed that arrangements have been matured for the early location and prompt completion of this vital link in our Southern railroad connections; and the citizens of the Southern counties should take the liveliest interest in facilitating its progress. The construction of this road will be of incalcuable advantage to Bedford county and borough. It will give new stimulus to every branch of business, create new demands and bring capital to enrich us. We hope every one who has the interest of this community at heart, will aid in helping forward this road.

Union Mass Meetings.

The Union men of the different Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County who desire to maintain the integrity of the nation through the triumph of the Union ticket at the coming election will unite in holding meetings at the following designated points where they will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Barley's School House, Bedford Twp. Tuesday Sept. 20th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Charlesville Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rainsburg Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 7 o'clock P. M.

Elbinsville Southampton Twp. Thursday Sept. 22nd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Clearville Monroe Twp. Friday Sept 23rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

John Nycum's East Providence Twp. Thursday Sept. 22nd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bloody Run Borough Thursday Sept. 22nd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Adam Giller's Juniata Twp. Friday Sept. 23rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Centreville Cumb. Valley Twp. Monday Sept. 26th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hunt's School House Cumb. Valley Twp Monday Sept. 26th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Bridgeport Londonderry Twp. Tuesday Sept. 27th at 1 o'clock P. M.

John Metzgar's Juniata Twp. Wednesday Sept. 28th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Shellsburg Borough Wednesday Sept. 28th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Pleasantville St Clair Twp. Thursday Sept. 29th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Texas Union Twp. Thursday Sept 29th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Shaffer's School House Union Twp. Friday Sept. 30th at 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville St. Clair Twp Friday Sept. 30th at 7 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise South Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Woodberry Middle Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Saxton Liberty Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hopewell Broad Top Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ritchey's School House Snakes Spring Twp Friday Oct. 7th at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Committe.

G. W. RUPP.
Chairman.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Iritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst.. in St. Clairsville, by the Rev. N. E Gilds, MR. GEORGE SOWERS, to MISS. MANDILLA FICKES both of Union township.

DIED.

Sept. 6th, at New York, of Chronic Diarrhea, Corporal William Henry Croyle, a member of Co. H 55th Regt. P. V. Aged 22 years, 6 months and 13 days.

He was wounded, June 16th, before Petersburg in the right arm and leg—the latter being amputated. He was attended by his wife during his last hours of life. He expressed with composure of mind, his readiness to die.—His body was brought home and interred in the cemetery, on the 9th inst. at Fisherstown. The occasion was improved for the comfort and consolation of the family, by a discourse, from Job 30:23.

Sept. 10th, at Sarah Furnace, of Diphtheria, Sarah Bradley, aged 28 years and 6 months.

At General Hospital Frederick City Md. Joseph O. Blackburn on the 1st of Sept. 1854, of wounds received at Monocacy Junction July the 9th where he was wounded his leg was amputated, but gangrene taking in the knee, he did yield to that "Conquerer" who never place, he had to, at the age of 32 years, 1 month and yields up his prey, 6 days. He enlisted in July 1862 in Company C Capt. Dickerhoof, 138th Regiment P. Vols., and battled bravely for his country, until he was wounded.

Thus another has gone to his long home; Peace to his ashes "all honor to the brave."

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
CHAMBERSBURG PA. September 6th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50,

That portion of the Department of the Susquehanna lying between the Laurel Hill range of mountains on the west, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad—the Susquehanna River from Williamsport to the intersection of Blue mountain and that range of mountains to the Maryland line on the east, will comprise the Juniata District.

Brig. Gen. *O. S. Ferry*, U. S. Vols. is assigned to the command of this District. Headquarters temporarily at Bedford, Pa.

BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GENERAL COUCH,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD, Pa. Sept. 10th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1,

Pursuant to General order No. 50. (Headquarters, Department of the Susquehanna Sept. 16th 1854.) I hereby assume command of the Juniata district.

The following Staff Officers are announced, viz.
Capt. Henry L. Johnson, A. A. G.
Lieut. Geo. C. Ripley, 10th Regt. Conn. Vols. A. D. C.
Who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ORRIS S. FERRY,
Brig. General U. S. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD PA. Sept. 12th 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2,

Commanders of troops in this District will exercise a strict supervision over the discipline of their commands, and will be held personally responsible for any pillage, marauding, waste or other wanton injuries committed by their enlisted men, unless they can exonerate themselves from any imputation of negligence therein.

Soldiers guilty of offences against the civil law will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

By Command of BRIG. GEN. FERRY
H. L. JOHNSON,
CAPT. AND ASST. ADJ. GEN.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD PA. Sept. 12th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3,

Impressment of supplies from citizens for the troops in this District is forbidden. The Quartermaster's and subsistence department will furnish all needful suplies upon requisitions duly approved at these Headquarters.

By Command of BRIG. GEN. FERRY
H. L. JOHNSON,
CAPT. AND ASST. ADJ. GEN.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate.

THE undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and under the last will &c; of Jacob Cypher deed., will sell at public sale

On FRIDAY, the 21st Day of October, Inst.,

(Sale opening at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day,) all that VALUABLE FARM situate in Liberty Township Bedford County, Pa. Known as the "FLUCK OR MANOR TRACT" being a portion of the real estate of which said Jacob Cypher died seized, containing 144 acres, and the usual allowance—about 20 acres of the same however, being taken from an adjoining tract, and about the same quantity added to said adjoining tract taken from this tract, as is provided for in said will. 100 acres of the same, more or less, under cultivation, a part being first-rate meadow, having thereon erected a large two story stone dwelling house, log tenant house, store house, bank barn, and other out buildings; the land is WELL WATERED with spring and running water. THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD runs through the property—good timber on the uncultivated portion of the land. This is a VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY lying two miles north of Saxton and Stonerstown giving all the advantages of a good market at the door; CHURCHES and SCHOOLS in the immediate neighborhood. Terms reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale. The subscriber will take pleasure in shewing the premises to all inquirers.

DANIEL CYPHER,
Executor of the last will of Jacob Cypher deed.
Sept. 16, 1864—ts.

CONNELLSVILE AND SOUTHERN PENNA. R. W.

The undersigned commissioners named in an act entitled "An act to to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company" hereby give notice that they will, in pursuance of said act, open books for the purpose of recieving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Railway company on the 14th day of October 1864, at the hour of 9 A. M. on that day, at the Washington Hotel in the town of Bedford, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and that they will keep said books open according to law.

JOHN CESSNA,	WILLIAM L. HAVEN,
WILLIAM R. MINICH,	GEOGE W. CASS,
DANIEL WASHABAUGH,	O. W. BARNES,
R. D. BARCLEY,	C. W. ASHCOM,
D. O. GEHR,	A. R. M'CLURE.

WILLIAM M'CLELNAND. J. L. YOST;
Sept. 16th 1864—3t.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS

Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps, White Shirts Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16) tf.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bloody Run Borough, Saturday, August 6th, one iron gray mare; fourteen and a half hands high, 5 years old, heavy mane and tail, heavy foretop, flee bitten about the head, two white hind feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, Otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM T. GROVE.
BLOODY RUN, Aug. 19th, 1864.—3t*

CALL AT THE NEW STORE!

MRS SAM'L H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS,

the newest styles. A large assortment of Shalls, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold cheaper than can be got elsewhere.

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons and Flowers,

always on hand.
Bedford Sept. 16th, 1864—tf.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium, of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stock was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyality and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits.—The parties depositing must endorse upon *the original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa.
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juniana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving, and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings

Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Lawnes,

Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens &c., &c.

READY

Made Clothing in Great Variety

Mens & Boys Coats, Pants, vests,

Made in the Latest and Best Styles.

Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's Wear

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands, Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &C., &C.

WE KEEP

on

Hand a Well Selected Stock of all Kinds, and Consider it no Trouble to Show Goods, Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere, no

GOODS MISREPRESENTED TO EFFECT SALES, ALL GOOES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

WE BUY

all Kinds of Produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our Goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

Sept. 9, 1864.—tf. J. M. B. & SON.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and inspiring the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, August 30th, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company, into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company: at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroads.

I. P. ARETSEN,
Sept. 2,'64,-2t. *Sec.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Keefe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 1864-2t. Auditor.

$25 REWARD!

WAS lost in the village of Bloody Run on 22nd inst., a SMALL SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may find, and return the watch to

Saxton Pa., Aug. 29, 1864.
Sept. 2, 1864.—3t. DAVID PUDERBAUGH.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

Notice to Tresspassers.

THE Subscribers of St. Clair and Union townships, forewarn all persons from tressdassing on their farm or premises for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, or passing through the enclosures.

Jacob Akes,	David Gochenour,
Sarah Gochenour,	Samuel Shafer,
Michael Shafer,	Martin Imler
John Fickes,	Moses H. Gochenour,

IsaacRussel.
Sept. 2, 1864.—3t.-*

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We Defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.
New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and an ufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,

SHAKERS &C.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS.
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE!

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S
REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner,*" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and

News and Other Items.

JEFF DAVIS'S CONSTITUTION, which Governor Seymour in his Tweedle-Hall speech prefered to his own, *excludes all foreign votes.*

Will the Irish voters, even disciplined by their maligner of 20 years standing, Brooks, support Seymour & Co., who seek to deprive them of their votes?

PEACEFULLY INCLINED.—The copperheads of Powesheik county, Iowa, at a meeting a few days ago, resolved that unless the Chicago Convention put forth a square peace platform, "as clearly anti-war as the English language can express it, and then nominate as candidates for President and vice President men whose views and feelings harmonize with the platform, we will see the platform, convention and candidates in HELL rather than vote for the candidates or sustain the action of the Convention." Whatever the platform may be, the English here quoted is tolerably plain.

TERRIBLE COLLISION.—The ship General McClellan, of Chicago, under command of "one Seymour," came into collision with the ship General Sherman, of the United States, commanded by Abraham Lincoln, at or near Atlanta, Ga. The General Sherman was not injured at all, but the General McClellan had one of her principal planks knocked out of her "platform," completely shivering the whole structure.

She had on board at the time of the collision a large and sanguine party of war-men, peace men, and copperheads, who were thrown into the greatest consternation, and great fault is found with the commander of the General Sherman for not having avoided the collision until after the General McClellan had got past Cape Second Monday in November, when she could have dispensed with her platform and would not have been liable to such serious injury.

The party on board the Gen. Sherman are truely thankful that the strength of their ship has saved them from disaster.

We do not learn that there was any insurance on the Gen. McClellan.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—3 mo.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!!

Premiums to new Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE).
2.
THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (LIBERAL).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (TORY)

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

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DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
jy1,64—3m.] 851 Broadway, New York.

A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &, and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHANS ENGLISH SPECIEIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,

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ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

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General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
jly 22-64,—3m.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any of her accounts.

CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED
Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

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NEW EDITION.

THE
ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

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Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Outcry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER.
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New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen-Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars: and other information. Also one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
42 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAW MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
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S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant: passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

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Iron City College.

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PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa
july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the ill effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mower or Combined Machine. Warranted for one year. Price no sale. Farmers in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines to mow and mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Ma20,'64—1y

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.
edford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO.

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Kuntz property."

ALSO,

180 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN.
BOYD & HOUGH.	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY.
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOO

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
pr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSEERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18 1864—tf

HOSTETTERS'
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative, wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant, but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system, Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity, epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthea or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and great strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections of diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and respon